

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

### Listing of Claims:

1-40. (cancelled)

41. (currently amended) A method for ~~treating cancer~~ inhibiting the growth of cancerous cells in a mammal, the method comprising:

i) administering directly to said cancerous cells a therapeutically to a mammal in need thereof an effective cancer-treating amount of: i) ~~at least one~~ a vector comprising a promoter operably linked to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of Cytochrome P450 1A2 (CYP1A2), Cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1), and Cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4), wherein said polypeptide exhibits ~~having~~ an activity of converting acetaminophen to a cytotoxic molecule, ~~wherein the expression of the polynucleotide is controlled by a promoter, and~~

ii) administering to the mammal a cancer-treating amount of acetaminophen,

whereby the growth of the cancerous cells is inhibited.

42. (previously presented) A method according to claim 41, wherein said mammal is human.

43. (previously presented) A method according to claim 41, wherein said vector is a eukaryotic expression vector.

44. (previously presented) A method according to claim 41, wherein said vector is a viral vector.

45. (previously presented) A method according to claim 44, wherein said viral vector is a hybrid viral vector.

46. (previously presented) A method according to claim 44, wherein said viral vector is obtained from a virus selected from the group consisting of adenovirus, retrovirus, adeno-associated virus, herpes virus, lenti virus, and baculovirus.

47. (previously presented) A method according to claim 41, wherein said promoter is selected from the group consisting of N-(5'-phosphoribosyl)anthranilate isomerase (TRP-1) promoter, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2/neu/c-erbB2 proto-oncogene or HER2) promoter, HER3 promoter, v-erb-b2 erythroblastic leukemia viral oncogene homolog 2 (ERBB2) promoter, ERBB3 promoter, carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) promoter, Mucin 1 (MUC-1 ) promoter,  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein promoter, Rous sarcoma virus long terminal repeat, cytomegalovirus promoter, murine leukemia long terminal repeat, simian virus 40 early and late promoters, herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase promoter, prostate specific antigen promoter (PSA), villin gene promoter, pancreatic amylase promoter, tyrosinase related peptide promoter, and tumor rejection antigen precursor promoters.

48. (previously presented) A method according to claim 41, wherein said promoter is a hybrid promoter.

49. (previously presented) A method according to claim 41, wherein said promoter is a tumor-specific promoter.

50. (previously presented) A method according to claim 49, wherein said tumor-specific promoter is selected from the group consisting of TRP-1, HER2, HER3, ERBB2, ERBB3, CEA, MUC1,  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein, pancreatic amylase promoter, tyrosinase related peptide promoter, and tumor rejection antigen precursor promoters.

51. (previously presented) A method according to claim 41, wherein said promoter is a constitutive promoter.

52. (previously presented) A method according to claim 51, wherein said constitutive promoter is selected from the group consisting of villin gene promoter, Rous sarcoma virus long terminal repeat, cytomegalovirus promoter, murine leukemia long terminal repeat, simian virus 40 early and late promoters, and herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase promoter.

53. (previously presented) A method according to claim 41, wherein said polynucleotide is of mammalian origin.

54. (previously presented) A method according to claim 53, wherein said polynucleotide is of human origin.

55. (cancelled)

56. (previously presented) A method according to Claim 41, wherein the polypeptide is CYP1A2.

57. (previously presented) A method according to claim 53, wherein said polynucleotide is of rodent origin.

58. (cancelled)

59. (previously presented) A method according to claim 41, wherein said cancer is selected from the group consisting of breast, pancreatic, ovarian, cervical, lung, hepatic, renal, testicular, prostate, gastrointestinal, glioma, melanoma, bladder, lymphoma, leukemia, epithelial, mesothelial, and retinal cancers.

60. (currently amended) A method of ~~treating cancer~~ inhibiting the growth of cancerous cells in a mammal, the method comprising administering to a mammal in need thereof, concurrently or in sequence, ~~an effective amount of:~~

i) administering directly to said cancerous cell an effective amount of at least one vector, ~~capable of transfecting at least one tumor cell,~~ wherein said vector comprises a promoter operably linked to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of Cytochrome P450 1A2 (CYP1A2), Cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1), and Cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4), wherein said polypeptide exhibits ~~having~~ an activity of converting acetaminophen to a cytotoxic molecule, ~~wherein the expression of the polynucleotide is controlled by a promoter;~~

ii) administering to said mammal an effective amount of at least one agent selected from the group consisting of methionine and acetylcysteine; and

iii) administering to said mammal an effective amount of acetaminophen,

whereby the growth of the cancerous cells is inhibited.

61. (previously presented) The method of claim 60, wherein the vector, agent and acetaminophen are administered sequentially.

62. (cancelled).

63. (previously presented) A composition of matter comprising acetaminophen; and a vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of CYP1A2, CYP2E1, and CYP3A4 having an activity of converting acetaminophen to a cytotoxic molecule, wherein the expression of the polynucleotide is controlled by a promoter.

64. (cancelled)

65. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 63, wherein the vector is a eukaryotic expression vector.

66. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 63, wherein the vector is a viral vector.

67. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 63, wherein the vector is a hybrid viral vector.

68. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 66, wherein the viral vector is obtained from a virus selected from the group consisting of adenovirus, retrovirus, adeno-associated virus, herpesvirus, lentivirus, and baculovirus.

69. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 63, wherein said promoter is selected from the group consisting of TRP-1 promoter, HER2 promoter, HER3 promoter, ERBB2 promoter, ERBB3 promoter, CEA promoter, MUC1 promoter,  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein promoter, Rous sarcoma virus long

terminal repeat, cytomegalovirus promoter, murine leukemia long terminal repeat, simian virus 40 early and late promoters, herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase promoter, prostate specific antigen promoter (PSA), villin gene promoter, pancreatic amylase promoter, tyrosinase related peptide promoter, and tumor rejection antigen precursor promoters.

70. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 63, wherein said promoter is a hybrid promoter.

71. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 63, wherein said promoter is a tumor-specific promoter.

72. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 71, wherein said tumor-specific promoter is selected from the group consisting of TRP-1 promoter, HER2 promoter, HER3 promoter, ERBB2 promoter, ERBB3 promoter, CEA promoter, MUC1 promoter,  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein promoter, pancreatic amylase promoter, tyrosinase related peptide promoter, and tumor rejection antigen precursor promoters.

73. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 63, wherein said promoter is a constitutive promoter.

74. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 73, wherein said constitutive promoter is selected from the group consisting of villin gene promoter, Rous sarcoma virus long terminal repeat, cytomegalovirus promoter, murine leukemia long terminal repeat, simian virus 40 early and late promoters, and herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase promoter.

75. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 63, wherein the polynucleotide is of mammalian origin.

76. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 75, wherein the polynucleotide is of human origin.

77. (cancelled)

78. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 76, wherein the polynucleotide encodes CYP1A2.

79. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 63, wherein the polynucleotide is of rodent origin.

80. (cancelled)

81. (previously presented) A composition according to Claim 63, further comprising at least one agent capable of modulating glutathione level in a mammal, wherein the agent is methionine or acetylcysteine.

82. (cancelled).

83. (cancelled).

84. (previously presented) A composition according to claim 81 ~~82~~, further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, carrier or diluent.

85. (currently amended) A method for selectively killing cells in a mammal, the method comprising ~~administering to the mammal~~, concurrently or in sequence, ~~an effective amount of~~

i) administering directly to the cells an effective amount of at least one vector comprising a promoter operably linked to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of Cytochrome P450

1A2 (CYP1A2), Cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1), and Cytochrome P450 3A4 (CYP3A4), CYP1A2; CYP2E1, and CYP3A4 wherein said polypeptide exhibits  
having an activity of converting acetaminophen to a cytotoxic molecule, ~~wherein~~  
~~the expression of the polynucleotide is controlled by a promoter; and~~

ii) administering to the mammal an effective amount of  
acetaminophen,

wherein the acetaminophen is converted in the cells into NABQI  
and wherein said cells do not express a sufficient level of glutathione to detoxify  
the NABQI.

86. (previously presented) A method according to Claim 57, wherein  
the mammal is a human, and wherein the method further comprises  
administering to the mammal an effective amount of furaphylline that inhibits  
the activity of human CYP1A2, CYP2E1, or CYP3A4 in cells of the human.

87. (previously presented) A method according to Claim 86, wherein  
the polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of rodent CYP1A2, rodent  
CYP2E1, and rodent CYP3A4.